# The Sentinel.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. Endianapolis Sentiael for 1884 --- Daily, Sun-

day and Weekly Editions. Dalivered by carrier, per week ... Daily, including Sunday, per weck..... Daily, per aunum, by mail...... Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sun-Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum....... 12 00 Daily, delivered by carrier, perannum, ineluding Sunday ...... Dally, to newsdealers, per copy......

WUNDAY. Sunday edition of eighty-four columns ....... 2 00 Sunday Sentinel, by carrier ... To newwdealers, per copy ......

Workly, per annum...... 1 00 The postage on subscriptions by mail is prepaid by the publisher

dewadealers supplied at three conts per copy, Postage or other charges prepaid. Entered as accond-class matter at the Postoffice at Lidianapolis, Ind.

St. Jackson's Day was largely observed by the Democracy throughout the country.

GOVERNOR PORTER'S last message will be read to the Legislature this morning at 10 o'clock.

business. It will get down to solid work without delay. SCOTT RAY was elected President of the Democratic Editorial Association yesterday.

THE new Legislature evidently means

A good selection. THE Editorial Convention, yesterday, indorsed Mr. Enos B. Reed, editor of the People, for appointment, by Governor Gray, to

the office of Fish Commissioner.

STATE ASSESSOR REYNOLDS, of New Jersey as the official messenger, took the electoral vote of New Jersey to Washington after the State had voted for McClellan. Hannibal meeting will be held, but no Republicans Han lin was Vice President at the time. He was very elaborately introduced to the V. P., and he tells what followed as follows:

"I was young in those days, and correspondingly fresh and imprudent. When I announced that I had the honor to present to him the result of the meeting of the Electoral College of New Jersey, I added; 'And to say that that State casts seven solid votes for General George B. McClellan.' Hamlin was seated at his desk, bending over. As I spoke he straightened. I thought he grew about three feet taller as he looked at me.

"The --- she does!' he exclaimed. "The interview ended, I was paralyzed. That is a very good story, but to think of a truly good Republican in the Vice President's chair -aying a wicked word is what arrests our attention. Now if he had been a naughty Democrat the teachings of the Republican party would have prepared us somewhat for the paralyzing surprise. One by one are our idols smashed.

THE CONVENTION OF THE EDITORS. It was an eminently good humored convention of Democratic editors that was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Supreme Court. The business proper was confined to the election of officers for the ensuing year and the pasfew resolutions. The sage of retiring President, Mr. I. B. McDonald, delivered an entertaining address and Vice President-elect Hendricks gave an informal tals, in which he accredited the State press with marked zeal and ability throughout the late campaign.

By a unanimous and rising vote the convention passed a resolution highly eulogistic of ex Senator McDonald, and urging him for a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. The Sentinel and Mr. Shoemaker are under obligations for the handsome and unanimous indorsement of both for the first t made in behalf of the Democratic party in 1884. Such hearty approval by our brethren of the State Democratic press is most gratifying, and is a valuable reward for our labors in the campaign.

At night a banquet in the dining hall of Hotel English brought the editors together again, the party being swelled by nearly one hundred prominent Democrats of the city

### SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

Michigan City Dispatch: Christmas of 1884 will long be remembered as dawning upon nearly 2,000,000 idle workingmen and wemen in the United States. May we never see another such a Christmas.

Covington People's Friend: It is belived | inating Conventions to compliment the inthat John R. McLeau, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, could be induced to accept a position in Cleveland's Cabinet as Postmaster General. We know of no reason, though, why John should be invited to such position under a people she would not only have had the en-Democratic administration. Had Blaine thusiastic approval of the Nominating Con-

Lafayette Sunday Times: The last mail from Japan contains the news that the Buddhist priests of Kioto have held a meeting to condemn the pending strife between their people and the Christians, and passed resolutions declaring that an inquiry should be instituted into the principles of Christianity, with a view to its adoption instead of Buddhism in case it should be found a better religion. A committee was forthwith appointed to go to Europe to study Christianity in its cradle.

Columbus Herald: The Shelbyville Republican is clear gone on the skating rink business. It speaks of one lady skater that will "soon have many stars of glory glitter ing in her crown," and then hopes she may not get many tumbles. That's mixing the sublime and the ridiculous and is too suggestive. The association of ideas leads to something like this: Miss-, with a golden tiars resting upon her lovely brow, bedecked with sparkling gems of beauty, gliding amongst the many skaters, gracefully and sylphlike, all at once becoming demoralized and one foot going no'th by no'thwest, and its combanion erratically rolling off sou-souwest, and the whole hump

force enough to drive up her spinal column two and a half inches by a carpenter's rule, bursting her corset and breaking glass from the windows. Now gaze upon your glitter-

Putnam Democrat: Tariff conundrum: What is the principal difference between the Eastern codfish and the Western hog? It is this, dear reader: The codfish of the New England coast, by a special dispensation of the tariff tinkers, is laid to rest in free salt, while the hog of the Illinois and Missouri prairies has to root his way in the markets of the world burdened with a protective tariff of 50 per cent, on the chloride of sodium wherewith he is salted. No wonder the codfish desires to postpone the day of tariff revision.

New Albany Ledger: The divorce problem is now attracting much attention. Investigations by a New York paper reveal the fact that hundreds of divorces are pending in every one of the large cities of the Union and that in most localities the number is on the increase. The information has been collected, partly as a matter of news of general interest and partly for the information of a society which is moving for a reform of the divorce laws so as to make them harmonious in all the States on the adoption of a Constitutional amendment under which Federal legislation on the subject may be

Delphi Times: The Blaine organs are endeavoring to find some recompenss-some compensation-in the defeat of their candidate by the inauguration of a howling match. In this remarkable chorus it is not difficult to detect the shrill treble of the New York Tribune, the sour sapsand of the Philadelphia Press and the deep brigandish bass of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. It is a very queer noise, but we presume it will subside after a while. In the very nature of things these esteemed editors will be compelled to step out after a glass of beer, and then the country will have a few moments' repose.

Wabash Times: Although our affection for our Republican brethren is almost fathomless, we can not help but feel that they are taking altogether too much dish in the matter of the distribution of offices. Now the Democrats whipped in the fight, and they propose te have all the spoils of office, including the Wabash Postoffice. The folly, therefore, of Republicans offering advice is obvious. When the time comes to make up the slate for Wabash County, a conference will be invited. The Democrats are holding a love-feast just now, and the Republicans have a funeral on hand. Mirth and sorrow

Terre Haute Gazette: Congress very wisely yesterday sat down, and emphatically too by a vote of 128 to 77 yeas, on the impudent proposition of Hiscock, Republican member from New York, to suspend the rules and abolish the internal revenue tax on all forms of tobacco and on certain kinds of distilled liquors. But what shall be said of the state of society when seventy-seven members of Congress can be found who wish to make absolutely free the two things, of all the many used by mankind, which it is all accounts most desirable to tax and that heavily? These men fly thus in the face of common sense in order that the revenues may be so reduced that our robber tariff tax may be declared a necessity and be perpetuated. When the tax on whisky and tobacco are abolished or reduced Congress ought to

Paoli News: "To the victor belong the spoils" is a sentiment which should have no place in our political vocabulary. When applied to our politics it is wrong in every sense of the word, and disgusting to every right-thinking patriotic mind. It is at the bottom of the theory that the offices were made for the benefit of the politicians. It stands as an excuse for the naked, sorded, self-assertion of the pot-house politician in demanding that great interest should be laced in his unworthy, incompetent hands in order that he may appropriate as spoils that which was intended to be and should be honest pay for competent, honest services. It is at war with the genius of our institutions, and with every sentiment of patriotism. Spoils: That which is taken by violence or robbery. Plunder, Pillage, Booty. It used metaphorically in connection with our political system the term does violence to our language. Let it die, go out of use and be forgotten. Let the idea of exact justice and strict accountability take its place. Let this be taught in appropriate anguage and enforced in practice. Spoils belong to barbarians and barbarous times, not to the great Republic in the nineteenth

### State Librarian.

To the Editor of the Sentinel: Sir-Efficiency in executing a public trust is greatly to be desired. A peculiar fitness and capacity to fully meet the requirements of any official position is a matter of some importance to the people of the State. We claim that these qualities are possessed to the utmost limit by the present incumbent of the State Library. A succossor to Miss Callis, State Librarian, is about to be chosen, and we unite with her many friends in asking the Legislature to

make her her own successor. It has become a custom in our State Nomcumbents of the State offices with a nominaion for a second term. This is meant as an emphatic indorsement of these officials by the people, and it is safe to assert that if the office of State Librarian was elective by the been elected he might have come in for his vention, but we venture to say she would share of the plunder. is not alone for the reasons just named that Miss Callis' friends ask for her re-election to the office she holds. She has claims on the gratitude of the Democratic party of Indiana. As editress of the Martinsville Gazette for several years, she did yeoman service in the State and local contests; and it is the wish of everyone who has had business with the State Library that this lady be continued in the office she has so acceptably held for the past two years. W. G. R. Indianapolis, January 9.

### Didn't Know the Stairway.

[Exchange.] Two friends are seated before a table covered with empty bottles. "We must go home to bed," says one. "Not without 'drying' another bottle," responded his companion. "No, not to-night: I can't get drunk for a few days yet." "Why?" "Because I have moved and am stopping with a friend."
"And he doesn't want you to get tight?"
"No, it's not him; it's the stairways. I don't know them yet, and they are awful steep."

A Neat Compliment.

[Philadelphia Mercury (Ind.).] The Democratic party—even the hungry and thirsty branch of the establishment—bas thus far behaved itself almost as admiraof ster-gemmed queen coming down with bly as Mr. Cleveland himself.

## DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Indiara Association Yesterday.

Resolutions Indorsing Senator McDonald for the Cabinet and Enos B. Reed for Fish Commissioner.

The Sentinel's Course Approved by the Editors-Election of Officers -Speech of Vice President Hendricks.

The Banquet at the Hotel English Largely Attended-Responses by a Number of Well-Known Gentlemen.

The fifth annual meeting of the Demecratic Editorial Association of Indiana was called to order at 2:30 o'clock yesterday evening by President I B. McDonald, editor of the Huntington Democrat. There were some thirty members present, and others dropped in during the session. Dr. E. J. Wilson, the regular Secretary of the association, being absent, D. T. Praigg, city editor of the Sentinel, was appointed to act in that capacity. After the transaction of some routine business the President delivered his annual address as tollows:

PRESIDENT M'DONALD'S ADDRESS, GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN OF THE ASSOCIATION -Another year has rolled around since we last met in our annual meeting. We are again brought ogether from the cares of our homes and offices to greet each other in the beautiful Capital of our great State, when and where we can great each other, and in some measure recount the tolls and incidents of the past eventful twelve months, This association was organized for the mutual benefit of the Democratic editors of Indiana, as well as the party and principles of the great Demceratic party. We are united together for the advancement of our noble calling among men-a calling in itself the most useful in this or any other country. When we reflect and comprehend the magnitude of our great work among men, for good or evil, we are in a great measure astonished When we consider the good work which a well regulated press can do we have only commenced the work. It will be no arrogance

me to say that the readers of the productions issue and through the Indiana press are as issued as any in the Republic; that these readers are each and every day becoming more capable of appreciating the true merit of the true editor and uplisher. When we consider the achivements of the press in the past, and what they may be in the future, we must conclude that there is a great work for us in the future. I make this proposi tion to you, gentlemen, that there is no calling mong men, more useful and honorable, than the ne in which we are engaged. It is the editor and publisher who is the disseminator of good or evil n this and all other countries. Then how important that true men, good men-men who have ean hands and pure hearts, should control our

I take it to be true that the experience of all good men, at least, is that a corrupt tree can not produce good fruit. Then, can a corrupt press produce good public opinion, good morals, or good government? I think we must admit that a corrupt press produces a corrupt public opinion corrupt community, and bad government. If we desire good morals among the people, good communities, honest officials and good gov ernment, we must have an honest, virtuous and

It is said with much force, as well as truth, that he pulpit has done much to moralize and dignify numanity in all ages and countries. This we are quite willing to admit. Let me ask what age key ias done more to aid the pulpit than the press? We answer, none. Of all the men who exert an influence among men there is no class which hould be more honorable, fair, just and truthful than the editor. The newspaper does more at he present day to form public opizion, private and public action, than any other agency among men. Then, how necessary that the editor should be fair, honest and intelligent. As a rule his writings are read by all classes, and more or less, according to their good and force, form public opinion Is it not quite necessary that men of good puroses, should conduct the press of our country make the statement and stand by it, that a cor

rupt and vascillating editor, one who has no respect for himself or those around him, is the bane f society and a disgrace to an honorable calling. A true newspaper man should be fair and brave brave enough to tell the truth, when necessary or the public good. The true editor will at all imes have the discretion and courage to grag the acts of the evil-door to the public gaze, for the public good-the good of the community and State. It is said by some that "personal journalism" is wrong. I am not prepared to admit the proposition thus stated. "Personal journalsometimes quite in necessary, to [uncover the of the publis hypocrite, the charlatan and the public plunderer. "Personl journalism" is often quite proper to bring to light and the public gaze me demagogue's corrupt character and official trickery; that all the people may be protected from imposition in due time, when such 'persona ournalism" shall be conducted in the propspirit, by the proper means, for the general publi good, it should be done-done bravely-without ersonal rancor or malice. By thus acting, the true editor will have done his or her duty well to the public. The true theory is that when the press assumes to stand by the public it should be fair and fearless under any and all circumstances. My friends, we have just passed through one of he most exciting political contests ever witnesse n this Republic. It is with great pleasure that I say you, one and all, as well as to the whole peop of the great State of Indiana, that the fathful and | arguments of the Democratic press the deuntiring Democratic press of Indiana has stood coulder to shoulder, like a gallant and trained little army of veterans, in defense of democrat principles and the rights of the whole people all classes. There has not been a jar or break in your whole line. When the people of Indiana nd the whole country saw such able organs of he party as the Indianapolls Sentinel and German telegraph, the South Bend Times, the Evansville Courier, Demekrat, and Tribune, the New Albany Ledger and Press, the Fort Wayne Sentinel, Journal and Staats Zeitung, the Lawrenceburg Register, the Lafayette Times, the Laports Argus, Michigan City Dispatch, The Logansport haros, the Terre Haute Gazette, the Crawfordsville Review, the Jeffersouville News, Times and Herald, the Kokomo Dis-natch, the Peru Sentinel, the Shelbyville Demograt, and all the rest of the Demogratic papers of the State, which I have not time and pace to mention in this short address, coming up in one solid phalanx to battle for the people and the right, it was plainly to be seen that the Democracy would win. The brave men who controlled the Democratic press of Indiana, from the 25th of June till the 4th day of November, 1884. were harmonious to a degree never seen in any State. Through more than four long months of weary toll all worked with a will and honesty that struck terror to their opponents. We felt all the time that we must and would win in the great battle. You all know the happy result of November 4, 1884, and I know that you all feel gloriously to knew that we have sent "the boys" up Salt River, to sojourn for time immemorial, While in this short address to you, my comrades of the Democratic press of Indiana, I so cheerfully accord to you due and proper praise for your good works, I must not forget to ask you one and all to not forget the grand efforts of those "old Spartans"—our faithful leaders, Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, Daniel W. Voorhees, Isaac P.

Gray, Mahlon D. Manson, George W. Julian, John B. Stohl, David S. Gooding, Bayless W. Hanna and

many others equally vigilant, whose names space will not permit me to mention at this time.

All were upon the watch tower, and did noble

victory. May our reward come to us all in the way of good and honest government for all. Brethren, I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in your humble servant as your presiding officer during the rast pear -a year eventful to you all politically I thank you for the honor of being at the head o this association in the last memorable contest. I close this, my short address to you, by saying that I shall ever remember your kindness, and always remembering that like you, I am a citizen of fair Indiana, the keystone of the sterling Democracy, living between the two great mountains of the Republic-the Upper Mississippi Valley, May the good people of Indiana, of all parties and creeds-especially her gallant Democracy, "fair women and brave men," live long and happily under the benign influence of true and genuine civil service-good government for all of our countrymen. May the new year 1885, which so lately dawned upon us, be one of good health and general prosperity throughout the entire land; that it shall be our good fortune to live in a land where we shall enjoy a prace that shall be

shall cease. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ours as well as the generations to follow us, under

the shrine of true liberty, until the flight of time

The election of officers for the ensuing year was the next order of business, and James Applegate, Luther Short, Bayless W. Hanna, J. B. Stoll, Dr. W. D. H. Hunter and John M. Higgs were appointed a committee to recommend the same to the meeting. The committee retired for consultation, and returned with the following recommendation, which were chosen unanimousty.

President-W. Scott Ray, Shelby Democrat. First Vice President-Harry Francis, Michigan Second Vice President-J. P. Applegate, New lbany Ledger-Standard. Secretary-Luther Short, Franklin Democrat. Corresponding Secretary-Dan McDonald, Plym-

eth Democrat

Executive Committee-J. B. Stoll, South Bend lines; Bayless W. Hanna, Crawfordsville Review; D. T. Praigg, Indianapolis Sentinel; John Pun-terny, Rushville Jacksonian, and G. F. Shutt, Fort Wayne Journal.

Treasurer-William Mitchell, Hancock Demo-

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. Hon. Bayless Hanna introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously

adopted by a rising vote: The Democratic Editorial Association of Inlians, in annual convention assembled, deem it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to place on record its high appreciation of the personal worth and commanding abilities of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. As a citizen he has our universal esteem, as a statesman his renown embraces his countryconservative as the Constitution and progressive as events require, familiar with the needs of the Republic, and capable of solving the most complex problems relating to the welfare of the people, this association esteems it a fitting roward of his labors as a Democrat and an honor to the State and the country for the President of the United States to make him one of his constitutional advisers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Hon, Joseph E, McDonald be, and he is hereby, recommended to Hon. Grover for a place in his Cabinet.

Hon. W. Scott Ray introduced the follow-

Resolved. That the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association extend to the Indianapolis Sentine) an expression of its approval and admiration for its fearless advocacy of sound Democratic ideas during the late campaign and the galiantry with which it met the assaults made upon it and the Democracy of Indiana.

Resolved, That this association heartily commends Hon. John C. Shoemaker, publisher of the Sentinel, as well deserving the recognition of the Democracy and of the incoming administration. The resolution was unanimously adopted,

and Josiah Gwinn, of the New Albany Public Press, presented the following, which was also adopted: Resolved. That, estimating the full value of the fish interests of the State of Indiana, the editors

of the Democratic papers of the State hereby recommend to His Excellency, Governor Isaac P ersy, the appointment of Enos B. Reed, editor of the Indianapolis People, for Fish Commissioner. After some interchange of views regard-

ing the place of holding the semi-annual meeting in June next, Maxinkuckee was agreed upon, and Daniel McDonald, of Plymouth; A. T. Bitters, of Rochester, B. F. Louthrain, of Logansport, were appointed a committee to arrange all matters connected with the meeting.

Some discussion was had of the proposed editorial trip to New Orleans, but nothing of interest was developed, and it is by no means certain that the editors will go as an association. Frank Arnold, S. A. Eckels and B. W. Hanna were appointed a committee to investigate the subject of railroad trans-

### MR. HENDRICKS' REMARKS.

Vice President-elect Hendricks entered the room during the transaction of miscellaneous business, and was greeted with that hearty applause which he always awakens among Democrats. When introduced by President McDonald, he said that it was not his purpose when invited to speak, nor was it so now, to make any extended remarks. He congratulated the Democratic press for having placed before the people the thought that the people should control the selection of their rulers without fraudulent interference upon the part of any. [Applause.] The papers of Indiana had done much to impress this sentiment upon the minds of the people, and though the election was remarkably close-turning upon a very small vote in a large State-the result is acquiesced in by all. Mr. Hendricks said that it was a hard matter to make a speech after a campaign had closed, but he thought that the people had spoken freely upon the subject of reform. Upon the force of the cision of the people followed that there should be a change. It is settled that taxation shall be limited to the want of the Government. This was demanded by the platform impressed upon the people by the press, and has been indorsed by the people of the country. The speaker said that he admired the independence of the Damocratic press during the campaign, and he was glad that Indiana had trusted almost entirely to Indiana talent. There were few Speakers from others places, and Indiana depended largely upon herself. "I congratulate you that you have made yourselves felt in this work. You instructed the people well, and as a result of your labors they had an intelligent conception of the subjects before the people, and acted upon them. I can not express to you the deep feeling of gratitude which I feel for the hearty support which you gave me." [Applause.]

Hon, George W. Julian was called out, but he declined to speak, saying that after the admirable remarks of Mr. Hendricks he did not feel that he could add anything that would tend to the edification of those present. The meeting then adjourned to assemble at Maxinkuckee in June.

The banquet at the English Hotel last evening was in every respect a magnificent affair. One hundred or more guests were in attendance, and a social time was enjoyed in the parlors of the hotel until 10 o'clock, when the rooms to the banquet hall were thrown open and the guests entered two by two. The apacious dining-room was decorated with flags and bunting, and three long tables occupied the middle portion of the room. Beissenherz's orchestra, which had enlivened the evening with a number of appropriate airs, was seated in the hall and added additional

All were upon the watch tower, and did noble service. One of the pleasant features of the cam' paign was that Thomas A. Hendricks was fully revindicated by the people of Indiana and the country; that Daniel W. Voorhees, the gallant "Tail Sicamore of the Wabash," will receive his pleasant sentence, "Well done, thou good and isithful servant," you shall be returned to the United States Senate by the unanimous voice of the Indiana Democracy; that the man, who, like his ancestors of the hills of old Caledonia—men who never turned their backs to the enemy or pleasure to the entertainment. The menu consisted of everything in the way of delicacies, meats and fruits, and was who never turned their backs to the enemy or faltered in the line of battle—joseph E. Mc-Donald will receive the command of the great reform Governor of New York and the President-elect to occupy a place in his Ministry at Washington; that all the rest of the boys who are honest and competent under President Cleveland's rule enjoyed to an extent rarely witnessed on such an occasios. Sociability marked the entertainment throughout. After the repast had been disposed of speech-

can Statesmen" was the first toast, and was responded to by Judge Niblack. JUDGE NIBLACK

said that the first notification which he received that he was expected to make a speech on the occasion was the notice printed in the newspapers during the afternoon, and for that reason he appeared ill prepared to discharge such a duty. The field which his subject embraced was a large and interesting one, and necessarily required more thought than he had been enabled to give it on so short a notice. There is no governing class in this country as in the States of Europe, but America has always had its statesmen, Washington, possibly the highest type, representing the soldier and the scholar, with broad views of public policy, a life of public integrity and a heart whose highest aim was his country's good. One of the strongest types of the soldier statesman was that grand old patriot and soldier, Andrew Jackson. [Applause.] He was lacking possibly in some things that Washington possessed, but no man had a higher order of physical and moral courage than he. The speaker said that his early training was calculated to prejudice him against the Democrats, but within the last thirty years and more, especially the last filieen years, he had been thrown in contact with old men who knew Jackson, and his early prejudices had completely disappeared. He referred to Jefferson as a statesman who had won deserved renown, but who differed from Jackson in many part culurs. He denominated Jefferson as the beacon light of the world wherever liberty is loved. Jefferson promulgated the decirine that minorities have rights as well as majorities. Clay was a statesman and a patriot, a natural-born leader of men. These and many others whom he mentioned as examples of American statesmanship constituted a class of which the country will ever feel proud. HON, BAYLESS W. HANNA

and Irish Americans," as follows: MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN-The sentiment just read in the spirit I am sure it is intended is to my mind full and overflowing with meaning. It lirects our thoughts at once to all that is divine in music, elevating in eloquence and heroic where the bugle blast calls to duty and to daring. But you will pardon me when I say that I really dislike any intimation of classified citizens. When you and I say we are American citizens we mean he same thing. Born here, or wherever we may have been born, man or woman, white or black, rich or poor, we wear the same purple robe of National honor and National brotherhood.

But, sir, on an occasion like this we may be indu ged for every proper conception of the dignity | are doing well they naturally conclude that well and value of our historic affinities and obligations There are gentlemen around me Irish born, and some sprung from the Irish race, transplanted here by other generations of the bygone years. To all such alike our sentiment opens the record of an illustrious ancestry. It was our shepherd boy who, on the hill sides of Antrim more than fourteen centuries ago, with sturdy arm and ragged sleeve, raised the banner of truth, and consecrated its blessed folds to the uses of civilization forever. It was our Feargall, who watched the planets with such an idolatrous fascination, that his trunkless head was tossed in the air by the priests of a besotted superstition. It was our Goldsmith, whose heavenly hymns will be the lullaby of every feverish human sleep. It was our Burke, who made the forum seem like the throne of Jove, at once he place of terror, and where the great lyre filled ie world with everlasting melody. Thus allied, hus invigorated, thus predestinated, we must walk together hand in hand, in the fulfillment

of a mysterious, and we trust exalted destiny. Mr. President, let us now turn away from these pleasant haunts of memory: these endearments common ancestry, and enter the field of the living present. Unquenchable love of self-government and home rule has been the ruling passion of every Irlshman I have ever known. By some strange fatality they have eluded his grasp for centuries. Home rule has been no part of his nheritance beyond the sea. Here, and here only, it has been attained, and here we believe it will endure as long as the love of the human race shall be superior to the blandishments of intrigue in search of personal advantage. the people would be free, they must keep their government simple and pure, and keep it within their own hands. One jot or tittle of departure from that line, is an instantaneous menance of monarchy or empire. I have thought much upon this subject, and my conclusion is, that the emancipation of Ireland will come, by concession of what the English people will at last demand for themselves. The empire of the Indies and the monarchy of Britany, indicate what quality of manhood most patiently endure the burdens of individual power.

Eugland is called a limited, liberal, popular monarchy. She calls herself the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Ireland is claimed as a part of this United Kingdom. How united? She is held there in the iron grasp of military power for spolistion and scarcely any other purpose. There is no union between England and Ireland, and there never can be any such union that is not established upon the imperishable rock of justice. No good government can stand on any other foundation. Century after century has been rolled up in the scroll of the ages, but no vote of Ireland ever was free, which could menace in the least the caprice of the crown, or enill with the faintest snadow the insatiable cudiv of the English aristocracy. In this country we say that the land was made for the brave, honest hand that will till it-make it laugh with flowers, purple with vines and yellow with the heavy stock nodding welcome to the coming of the friendly sickle. In Ireland they say the tiller was made for the land, and that he must be chained to t until he dies as he was born-the slave of an dle, victous, insatiable succession. Civilization will some day curse such a spirit from the iage of

the earth. Men of Ireland, you have come to us from the nost beautiful spot under the sun. It embraces 5,000,000 acres of arable land, capable of sustaining in comfort 20,000,000 souls. There are not over 5,000,000 of people there this hour. Where are they? They are everywhere but at home. They are found in the industries of every part of the habitable globe-they are seen among the masts of all the ships upon the seas. Their eloquence kindled the fires of the American revolution, and where the battle was hottest their bones most surely lined the paths to victory. They made and unmade Napoleon I. They bore eagles of France in triumph over the desolation of Wagram, and they saw the empire and the mailed man of desting perish together, amidst the bavoc and defeat of Waterloo All this they have seen-but not one of the long line of Henry, Montgomery, McDonsid or Wellington ever saw any friendly flag pro-tect his own birth-land island of the sea, which twe luster of Irish valor will cover with glory for-So if any people on earth have learned the les-

on of migrule by heart, it is the Irish people.

conturies the sweat of agony has stood upon the pale, sad faces of their ill-fated fathers. Thousands upon thousands of such have come here for deliverance, and how well do we know the Democratic party has always said to them welcome and thrice welcome to our shores. In 1855 a powerful political party set to work here to drive them out. They hated their nationality and they despised their religion. If was called the Know-Nothing party, and it was in-fidel or Christian to all alike who would take its oath to make war upon every man of foreign birth and of the Roman Catholic faith. There the Democratic party stood; there it delivered battle, and there, upon that very ground, won its proudest victory for our constitutional guarantees, and in vindication of the conscience of all men, wherever the American flag flies over the soil, it pro-tects. Adams; Carroll and Patne wielded the pen of the Revolution; Washington, Lafayette and Ethan Allen fought its batties. An unmolested conscience, unrestrained speech and an untram-meled press is the life and destiny of the Democratic party, as it has been the hope of unnum-bered Irish patriots through all the centuries they have suffered and died in disappointment.

Let me for a moment, gentlemen, address especially such native-born men of Ireland as may be here to-night. You are now with us, and of us, in every sense of American citizenship, but your hearts linger tenderly still with the land of your birth. Ireland stands to day uncrowned among the Nations. She is scarred with the cruelties of untold calamities, and hoary with the griefs of centuries - but she is as sweet and dear and beautiful in every americanized-Irish heart his moment as she was in the inspired soul of her patron saint in the centuries long numbered with the past. I need not address your prejudices or appeal to the events of the past to arouse your love of country. As in your eyes the star is beautiful, the sun resplendent, the ocean majestic—your native island home will forever seem elect to occupy a place in his Ministry at Washington; that all the rest of the boys who are honest
and competent under President Cleveland's rule
may receive their reward in due time and manner.
All have made the good fight; you have won the

genius-your chancel and your forum rung with the voice of the most inspired eloquence. Your bills and valleys have been drenched with the blood of patriotic sacrifice. Has all this been in vain? Ah, no, men of Ireland, that can not be The graves of Glasnevens Cemetery will be opened. The seals of O'Connel's sar-cophagus will be broken. The despotic sentry of the unlettered tomb will unfetter the great spirit it can hold no longer. Dangeon shadows will not always chill the spirit of liberty in Ireland. The clouds are gathering and the distant thunder of rovolution is already rumbling in the East. Its advancing march is slow, but its bristling columns are stern and mighty. Habeas Corpus cost a thousand years of conflict and reservoirs of blood. Nearly 200 years of injustice and cruelty proceeded the surrender of England's sword by Cornwallis to Washington and the Contidental army. As the Christ spoke and the dead came forth from the sepurcher, the voice of God will be heard again-and the Grattans, the O'Connells and the Parnells emerge at last from England's prison walls, and with the chisal of inspired muliny inscribed the prophetic epitaph upon the untouched marble slab of Robert Emmet, whose ringing voice still sounds round and round the earth, and will forevermore. Dungeon wails are not secure in the presence of a people maddened with want and lashed by the delirium of a thousand memories of oppression, England can not afford much longer to shed the blood of men whose only crime is their attempt to rescue wretched mothers and wondering children from the wolf of starvation. The stones of every prison wall she can build in a hundred years will at last cry out in mutiny against it. But, sir, time will solve its own problems. Our pertion is to work and to wait. If we are remiss

evils will come-if we are faithful and true, the glory of the future will exceed every hope it has excited. Let all the people who wear the imperial tobe of the American citizen hold on to every right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Yield up nothing. All powers not conferred by this Constitution upon the Government are reserved to the people. Every legislative power which the great Congress of the United States has to-day proceeds from it, and from no other source. The people and the people only, are the one safe bulwark of all our institutions. Let them keep the entire government in their own hands forever. The slightest departure from this line is public danger. Liberty loaned is liberty lost. In Rome the Senate, the Triumvirs and Clesar followed in quick succession: in France the Assembly, the Consuls and Napoleon, On the evening of this hallowed anniversary

day let us renew the pledges of our fathers, sing again our anthem of perpetus; allegiance, lay the cypress wreath upon the graves of our martyrs, responded to the toast, "American Irishmen | and hand in hand press forward in the mighty march of human progress.

HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH in response to the toast "Politics and Basi-

ness," said: MR PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN-In considering the relations between "business and politics, you have no doubt observed that the result of our

Presidential elections is sometimes greatly influenced by the condition the business of the country is in at the time of the election. If the condition is satisfactory and the country prosperous, the chances that the party in power will succeed are greatly increased, because if the mass of voters enough should be let alone and the hazzard of a change avoided. If, on the other hand, business is dull, farmers and manufacturers without satisfactory markets

for their products; if many mechanics and workmen are unemployed, or poorly paid, then the party in power is almost certain to be defeated. The mass of voters are dissatisfied, and naturally conclude that a change would not be likely to make times worse, and might make them better. In fact, when the people are not doing as well as they think they ought to, it does not take much to convince them that they are not well governed, and the majority are very apt to decide that the

parry in power must go, there may be no sufficient reason for standing by the party in the one case, or overthrowing it in the other, for good or bad times may have resulted from causes beyond the control of the party in power. But the masses of the party in power. But the masses are not apt to take that view of it. In fact, a great many do not understand intricate questions of finance and government, but vote according to their prejudices, or their condition, or the personal influences that surround them at

the time of the election. Even voters of superior culture and intelligence who are recognized as men of business and substauce, often pay but little attention to political questions, and take no part in politics until it is forced upon them by a conof affairs that directly affects business or personal interests. I will digress to say that in my judgment such indifference is to be regretted, because, this being a government of the people, it is the duty of every citizen to do his full part in carrying it on success "If," as is said, "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," it can be said with equal truth that "eternal vigilance" is requisite to secure the

blessings of good government, Indeed, it may be rather doubted whether, under our system of government, a man discharges the duties of a good citizen who does not study current political questions and do all he can to secure honest, capable and deserving men to make and execute the laws. Without good government there is no sufficiet security for life, liberty, prop erty, morals or religion, and it is not wise to leave the security of these blessings to chance.

The stream is not likely to be pure that is impure at its source, and therefore it is the duty of the business men of the country, and, in fact, of every citizen, whether of high or low degree, to give these matters attention from the beginning by laboring at the primaries and conventions, as well as at the poils, to recure wise measures of legislation, and honest, capable and faithful public

And I venture to remark that in my judgment there is no piace where this "eternal vigilance" is more needed than in our city governments. These are too often controlled by ward bummers and the very worst elements in the community, simply because the better class of citizens neglect to give such matters attention at the proper time. I submit that in municipal matters the business and law abiding citizens ought to stamp out politics entirely, or else combine and control in the interest of law and order and good government. Until that can be accomplished, probably, the best thing to do is to restrict, within healthy limits, the power of these

unicipal corporations. Returning to the consideration of the effect of good or bad times in determining the result of our Presidential elections, I remember that in the campaings of 1839-'40, when I first entered political life as a Democratic worker, not then a voter, business was greatly depressed, and the strong argument used against the re-election of Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate, was that bard times had come under his administration, and that a change might make them better. That argument settled it, and in the language of a doggrel of that day, the result showed that-

"Little Mattie Van

Was a badly used up man." I remember, too, that in that canvass the Whigs attributed the "hard times" in part to the sub-Treasury system which had been adopted under the Van Buren administration. And yet this measure proved so eminently wise and proper

that even the Whigs, when they came into power, dared not disturb it, and it is in full and successful operation to this day. But how have good or bad times influenced the CHILL BY LECGING CH I was of course a pratty close observer of the Presidential contest of 1830, and fully realized

then that the prosperous condition of the country at that time greatly strengthened the chances of the candidates of the party in power. The commercial reports of both Dun and Bradstreet-recognized authorities upon the subjectshow that there were fewer failures and greater prosperity in 1880 than any year in this decade. the country was then at the zenith of its prospenty, and that naturally inured to the advantage of the party in power and undoubtedly contributed to its success.

But that party signally fatled in keeping the country in a prosperous condition, Matters gradually grew worse under their rule, and culminated in 1881 in an enormous shrinkage of values of all kinds of property, and stagnation and distress in every branch of business. The same authority already quoted (Bradstreet) estimates that there were \$50,000 fewer persons employed in one department of industries alone

employed in one department of industries alone in the United States than there was in 1882.

Also that the number of failures in the United States increased from 4,350 in 1880, to 11,620 in 1884, and the liabilities on account of these failures increased from \$57,120,000 in 1880 to \$248,740,000 in 1884. And observe these are only the failures reported. There were undoubtedly many others, and a great many were brought to a crippled condition who did not actually fail.

Is it any wonder then that with this frightful decline of prosperity under Republican rule the people decided to call a halt to what a majority of them considered was a Republican march to bankruptcy and ruin? They naturally asked: Did not the Republican party exact, during this period of hard times, and before, an amount of tax vastly greater than needed for an economical administration of the Government?

Did not this excessive revenue lead, as it always does, to extravagant and corrupt expenditures and general demoralization?

Was not immense sums of money hoarded in the Treasury which ought to have remained in the pockets of the people? I know Republicans attempt to justify this high